

repression of minorities and denial of humanitarian assistance. The Government of Iraq has repeatedly said it will not be bound by UNSCR 668. The Iraqi military routinely harasses residents of the north, and has attempted to "Arabize" the Kurdish, Turcomen, and Assyrian areas in the north. Iraq has not relented in its artillery attacks against civilian population centers in the south, or in its burning and draining operations in the southern marshes, which have forced thousands to flee to neighboring states.

The policies and actions of the Saddam Hussein regime continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States, as well as to regional peace and security. The U.N. resolutions affirm that the Security Council must be assured of Iraq's peaceful intentions in judging its compliance with sanctions. Because of Iraq's failure to comply fully with these resolutions, the United States will continue to apply economic sanctions to deter it from threatening peace and stability in the region.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, July 31, 1997.

#### GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks on the adoption of the Senate amendments to H.R. 408.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

#### AUTHORIZING THE SPEAKER, THE MAJORITY LEADER, AND THE MINORITY LEADER TO ACCEPT RESIGNATIONS AND MAKE APPOINTMENTS AUTHORIZED BY LAW OR THE HOUSE, NOTWITHSTANDING ADJOURNMENT

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that notwithstanding any adjournment of the House until Wednesday, September 3, 1997, the Speaker, majority leader, and minority leader be authorized to accept resignations and to make appointments authorized by law or by the House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

#### GRANTING MEMBERS OF HOUSE PRIVILEGE TO EXTEND REMARKS AND INCLUDE EXTRANEOUS MATERIAL IN CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today and tomorrow all Members be permitted to extend their remarks and to include extraneous material in that section of the RECORD entitled "Extensions of Remarks."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

#### DISPENSING WITH CALENDAR WEDNESDAY BUSINESS ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1997

Mr. HOEKSTRA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that business in order under the Calendar Wednesday rule be dispensed with on Wednesday, September 3, 1997.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

#### FURTHER MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A further message from the Senate by Mr. Lundregan, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a joint resolution and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. J. Res. 90. Joint resolution waiving certain enrollment requirements with respect to two specified bills of the One Hundred Fifth Congress; and

H. Con. Res. 136. Concurrent resolution providing for an adjournment of the two Houses.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 7, 1997, and under a previous order of the House, the following Members will be recognized for 5 minutes each.

#### CONTESTED ELECTION IN CALIFORNIA 46TH DISTRICT

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from California [Mr. HUNTER] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker, a contested election is a very difficult thing. It strains friendships, often friendships between Republicans and Democrats because we all have our political alliances and those are legitimate alliances, and we have our friends and we have our party loyalties and it makes sometimes for a difficult time when we have to decide who won a particular election. Sometimes these things become bitter and sometimes things are said that Members wish later they could have been left unsaid or have been retracted.

The contest between former Congressman, my friend, Bob Dornan and our gentlewoman from California [Ms. SANCHEZ] is not about those two individuals. It is not about Bob Dornan. It is not about LORETTA SANCHEZ. It is about something that is very near and dear to our Nation, to the basis for our democracy, and that is the principle of free and fair elections. Unfortunately in this election, as newspaper reporters uncovered, one organization registered to vote over 300 people. That one organization registered to vote over 300 people who did not have the legal right to vote. Those people who voted did not realize they were committing a felony when they voted. They were urged by political activists to do that, to vote.

I would submit to my friends on both sides of the aisle, Democrat and Republican, including our leadership, Hispanic American leadership in this country, that the real victims of this fraud in that particular part of Orange County were the people who were urged to vote, who were not yet citizens of the United States and who believed these proctors who came around and handed out ballot registration forms to them and said, it is your duty if you want to become an American citizen.

I am citing, I am paraphrasing what they gave back to investigators when asked why they registered to vote when it was illegal to vote. I would offer to my colleagues that they were the victims of this. They were exploited. They were demeaned. Everybody, every community in America should have an interest in having free and fair elections where fraud does not occur.

What happened following that was that a criminal investigation was started, is under way by criminal, by law enforcement authorities in California. A challenge was filed by Mr. Dornan. I want to go over very briefly what the litany of the chronology of actions by this House has been.

On May 14, the Committee on House Oversight subpoenaed the Immigration and Naturalization Service after months of failed attempts to receive information. House oversight asked the INS to perform a match between INS databases and the Orange County voter list. May 21, the Committee on House Oversight receives the INS computer matches. This constitutes a partial compliance with the committee subpoena.

June 13, the Committee on House Oversight receives a list of 4,119 potential matches identified by a computer review by the INS. June 23, the Committee on House Oversight requests that INS check an additional 1,349 persons identified by a manual review by House Oversight staff of INS documents.

June 24, the INS delivers to the committee 3,257 of 4,119 worksheets, summarizing their files. July 3, the INS delivers to the committee 503 more worksheets. July 9, House Oversight receives a list of over 3,000 potential matches between individuals who voted in the 46th Congressional District and individuals that declared that they were not citizens when summoned for jury duty. That means these people said, made written statements saying I am not a U.S. citizen and it appears that they voted. It appears that they voted in the election, and we are checking on that. I think that is a legitimate question.

July 18, INS delivers 500 more of the 4,119 worksheets; 100 remain outstanding.

July 30, INS produces 300 of the 1,349 worksheets. This investigation is ongoing. It is going to be completed hopefully over the break.

Everybody wants to see it end so we can figure out what happened in that

congressional district. But one thing is very clear, enough of a criminal investigation has been done and enough good reporting has been done to show us that there has been some fraud in that district and at least enough to warrant an analysis of who won that election.

Only one thing should dominate our thoughts in this Chamber: That the person who got the most votes in this election from legal voters should win the election and should be seated in the House of Representatives.

The gentlewoman from California [Ms. SANCHEZ] wants to see this thing over and done with. I talked with Mr. Dornan a few days ago. He is tired of seeing himself smeared in the newspapers regularly by people who have brought the race card into this. He wants to see it over with. I think we can handle this in an evenhanded manner and make a term determination within a few weeks. Let us calm down this rhetoric. Let us do the analysis. Let us see who won the election.

#### SPECIAL TRIBUTE TO MERE BETHAM

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from American Samoa [Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA] is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of a distinguished Pacific educator and judge the late Seuvaai "Mere" Tuiasosopo Betham, former director of education of American Samoa and an associate judge on the High Court of American Samoa, who passed away recently. A dedicated public servant, educator and administrator with more than 43 years of public service, Judge Betham was our first American Samoan woman judge on the High Court, a true pioneer who was also the first woman of Samoan American ancestry to be appointed as Director of Education. It is these and other firsts for which she will always be remembered by the Samoan people.

Judge Betham was someone who cared very much about each and every person she encountered in her personal and professional life. She was someone for whom I had tremendous respect. She was always courteous and helpful to me, firm and helpful to her students and fair and just with those who appeared before her in court. She always extended the hand of friendship. Although our careers never crossed paths, we nevertheless shared many similar concerns, and chief among these concerns was the issue of education in the American Samoa.

I learned from her how to make every person you encounter feel important, how to make every person feel that he or she, too, had something important to contribute to the process. She was the kind of individual who could put a hostile student or any other person at ease by making that person feel impor-

tant and included in the process. Perhaps this is why she was so successful as a public servant.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Betham exemplified all of the traits of a true Samoan leader. She was decisive yet compassionate, firm and yet not inflexible, and she was a woman of wisdom. Most important of all, she was a humble person who remained close to the people. She served even after she was appointed to high government posts.

Mrs. Betham was born in 1932 in American Samoa. She received her elementary school education in the islands, graduated from the high school in 1950, where she was the only female to graduate with her first class. Shortly after high school, she left American Samoa to attend college in California. She enrolled at the Pomona College in Claremont and later transferred to Geneva College in Beaver Falls, PA, where she went on to receive her bachelor's degree in the field of economics in 1954.

After graduating from college, Judge Betham returned to the islands to begin her career as a secondary school teacher. She taught at a high school from 1954 until 1961, the year she was appointed assistant principal. Later on in 1968, she was appointed principal of the only high school then in the territory. Two years after becoming principal, Judge Betham was transferred to the Department of Education in which years later she became the first woman to earn the rank of the director of education. Judge Betham held this position for more than 11 years. In 1985 she retired from the department of education and Samoa's education system underwent major changes in teaching practices, philosophies during her tenure and bringing television as a tool or a means of assisting the educational system in the territory.

Even after she retired from the Department of Education, Judge Betham continued to be active in the field of education. As an educator, Mr. Speaker, Judge Betham touched many lives and she found such joy and pleasure in following the successes of her former students. As a judge, she touched equally as many lives as she found much satisfaction and comfort in making sure the result reached by the court was just and fair.

In closing, Mr. Speaker, I would like to offer my condolences to Judge Betham's husband, James Rusty Betham and her children. I am sure that the proud legacy which she left will live on in their hearts and in the hearts of all the people of American Samoa.

Mr. FALEOMAVAEGA. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor the memory of a distinguished Pacific educator and judge, the late Seuvaai "Mere" Tuiasosopo Betham, former director of education of American Samoa and an associate judge on the High Court of American Samoa, who passed away recently. A dedicated public servant, educator, and administrator with more than 43 years of public service, Judge Betham was our first American Samoan female judge

on the High Court, a true pioneer who was also the first woman of Samoan American ancestry to be appointed Director of Education. It is these and other "firsts" for which she will always be remembered by the Samoan people.

Judge Betham was someone who cared very much about each and every person she encountered in her personal and professional life, and she was someone for whom I had tremendous respect. She was always courteous and helpful to me, firm and helpful to her students, and fair and just with those who appeared before her in court. She always extended the hand of friendship. Although our careers never crossed paths, we nevertheless shared many similar concerns, and chief among these concerns was the issue of education in American Samoa.

I learned from her how to make every person you encounter feel important, and how to make every person feel that he or she, too, had something important to contribute to the process. She was the kind of individual who could put a hostile student or any other person at ease by making that person feel important and included in the process. Perhaps this is why she was so successful as a public servant.

Mr. Speaker, Judge Betham exemplified all of the traits of a true Samoan leader. She was decisive yet compassionate, firm yet not inflexible, and she was a woman of wisdom. Most important of all, she was a humble person who remained close to the people she served even after she was appointed to high government posts.

Seuvaai Mere Tuiasosopo Betham was born on April 3, 1932, in Pago Pago, American Samoa. She received her elementary school education in Tutuila and graduated from the High School of American Samoa in 1950, where she was the only female to graduate with that class. Shortly after high school, she left American Samoa to attend college in California. She enrolled at Pomona College in Claremont, CA. She later transferred to Geneva College in Beaverfalls, PA where she went on to receive her Bachelor's Degree in the field of economics in 1954.

After graduating from Geneva College, Judge Betham returned to American Samoa to begin her career as a secondary school teacher. She taught at Samoana High School from 1954 until 1961, the year in which she was appointed assistant principal. Even after she was appointed assistant principal, Judge Betham continued to teach because she wanted to remain close to her students. Seven years later, in 1968, she was appointed principal of Samoana High School.

Two years after becoming principal, in 1970, Judge Betham was transferred to the Department of Education's central office as an education program administrator, where a year later, in 1971, she was again promoted by the DOE to the post of deputy director. Just four short years after being promoted to the post of deputy director, in 1974, Judge Betham was again tapped by the DOE for another promotion, this time to the post of Director of Education. This appointment made her the first Samoan woman to earn this rank and the second Samoan American to undertake this tremendous challenge.

Judge Betham held this post for more than 11 years. In 1985, she retired from the Department of Education. Samoa's educational system underwent major changes in teaching